

8.—Movement of Population, Including Estimated Natural Increase, Recorded Immigration and Estimated Emigration for the Inter-Censal Periods 1901-11, 1911-21 and 1921-31.

Decade and Item.	No.
Decade, 1901-1911—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901.....	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-1911), estimated.....	853,566
Immigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911).....	1,847,651
Total.....	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated.....	865,889
Decade, 1911-1921—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-1921), estimated.....	1,150,125
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921).....	1,728,921
Total.....	10,085,689
Population, Census of June 1, 1921.....	8,787,949 ¹
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921), estimated.....	1,297,740 ²
Decade, 1921-1931—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1921.....	8,787,949 ¹
Natural Increase (1921-1931), partly estimated for the years 1921-25 in the case of Quebec.....	1,325,256
Immigration (June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1931), including 288,874 returned Canadians.....	1,509,136
Total.....	11,622,341
Population, Census of June 1, 1931.....	10,376,786
Emigration (June 1, 1921 to May 31, 1931), estimated.....	1,245,555
Net Gain in Population, 1901-1911.....	1,835,328
Net Gain in Population, 1911-1921.....	1,581,306
Net Gain in Population, 1921-1931.....	1,588,837

¹Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

²This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in the Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

Section 2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are: (1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the preponderance of males among immigrants results in a general excess of male over female population. These phenomena are exemplified for both the older and the newer countries in Table 11.

In Canada there has been an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census, 1666, showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes became smaller, more especially since the French-Canadian population, after about 1680, was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the colony. At the middle of the nineteenth century, there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada, and since Con-